

受信装置のダイバーシチ方法。

【請求項1-6】 順配分割工程は、分割後の信号を聞く順番によって操作される。また、アナログミキサ1104が、アンテナ切替器1103の出力する周波数帯信号に依存する信号を混合させ、ダウンコンバートする。その後受信信号は、A/D変換器1105へ送られ、ディジタル信号に変換される。

【請求項1-7】 順配抽出工程は、平均受信レベルが最も低い信号を抽出することを特徴とする請求項1-6又は請求項1-6の範囲のOFDM受信装置のダイバーシチ方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】 【課題を解決する技術分野】 本発明は、直交周波数分割多道方式(Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing:以下、OFDMという)を用いたディジタル移動体通信に使用する受信装置に関する。

【0002】 まず、図1-1を用いて従来のOFDM受信装置について説明する。図1-1は、従来のOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図である。

【0003】 アンテナ切替器1103は、アンテナ1101、1102を切り替える。アナログミキサ1104は、受信信号に依存する信号を混合してダウンコンバートする。A/D変換器1105はアナログ信号をディジタル信号に変換する。

【0004】 DFT回路1106は、入力信号に対し離散フーリエ変換(Discrete Fourier Transform:以下、DFTという)を行う。選択器1107～1110は、入力信号に対し選択肢を行う。判器1111～1115は、入力された信号に対し判定を行う。Parallel-Serial変換器(以下、P/S変換器という)1116は、複数系列の入力信号を1つの系列の信号に変換する。

【0005】 レベル検出器1117は、入力信号に対しレベル検出を行う。スイッチ1118は、斜傾信号にて入力された信号を切り替えて出力する。メモリ1119、1120は、それぞれアンテナ毎のレベル情報を格納する。ディジタル減算器1121は、減算処理を行う。

【0006】 なお、一概に、フレームフォーマットについて述べたが、キャリア数をさ6に8、16、32、64・・・と増大させた場合についても同様の構成と探ることができる。また、アンテナ数は2とした場合について説明したが、アンテナ数と同数のメモリ(上記では1118、120の2つ)を設けることにより、同様の構成を探ることができる。

【0007】 ないで、アンテナを1系統用いる場合の動作について説明する。ここで、キャリア数は4とする。

【0008】 アンテナ1101、1102によって受信された受信信号は、アンテナ切替器1103は、判別器111

1の判定結果によって制御される。

【0009】 ないで、アナログミキサ1104が、アンテナ切替器1103の出力する周波数帯信号に依存する信号を混合させ、ダウンコンバートする。その後受信信号は、A/D変換器1105へ送られ、ディジタル信号に変換される。

【0010】 DFT回路1106は、A/D変換器1111の出力したディジタル信号にDFT処理を施し、4つのキャリアそれぞれによって伝送された4つのベースバンド信号を得る。

【0011】 DFT回路1106が抽出した4つのベースバンド信号は、それぞれ選択肢回路1107～1111によって選択肢が行われ、それぞれの選択肢信号が得られる。

【0012】 なお、ここで直交周波数分割方式として選択肢信号式を用いた場合について説明したが、同様検波方式を用いてもよい。

【0013】 選択肢信号は、それぞれ判別器1111～1114によって判定され、判定後の選択肢信号が得られる。これらをP/S変換器1116が1系統の信号に変換し、並列信号が得られる。

【0014】 又、レベル検出器1117は、A/D変換器1105の出力信号の二乗和演算を行い、平均受信レベルを検出する。この検出はアンテナ毎に逐次、スイッチ1118によって、アンテナ1101の平均レベル検出はメモリ1119、1120に、アンテナ1102の平均レベル検出はメモリ1120に、それぞれ格納される。

【0015】 次いで、選算器1121が、メモリ1111～1114に格納されたアンテナ1101～1104選択時のメモリ1120に格納されたアンテナ1101選択時のレベル情報を算出し、判定器1115が、どちらのアンテナの受信レベルの方が高いかを判定し、その結果はアンテナ切替器1103にに出力される。

【0016】 なお、一概に、底知信号に対するバイオットシンボルが付加されており、アンテナ選択を行うためのレベル判定は、このマッセージの間に付け加されたパロットシンボルを用いて行う。

【0017】 また、上記キャリア数が4の場合について述べたが、キャリア数をさ6に8、16、32、64・・・と増大させた場合についても同様の構成と探ることができる。また、アンテナ数は2とした場合について説明したが、アンテナ数と同数のメモリ(上記では1118、120の2つ)を設けることにより、同様の構成を探ることができる。

【0018】 「発明が解決しようとする課題」 しかしながら、従来の構造においては、以下の問題がある。

【0019】 異常検出では、選択肢信号は、選択肢によって出力される。アンテナ切替器1103は、判別器111

エージング下でも適切なアンテナダイバーシチを行うことができる。

【0020】 本発明の第3の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の課題において、前記レベル検出手手段の検出手手段が広くなつた場合にこの影響は大きくなる。

【0021】 周波数選択性フェーリングが生じている場合、各キャリアによつて大きく周波数選択性が異なるため、各キャリアによって大きく回路品質が異なる。

【0022】 DFT前の平均受信レベルによってアンテナを選択を行つても最近のアンテナ選択が低く単純性を改善するといううアーバーシチ効果が低下するという問題がある。

【0023】 本発明の第4の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の課題において、前記レベル検出手手段の検出手手段からアンテナ毎の平均を取り各アンテナの平均受信レベルを算出する手手段と、前記レベル検出手手段の検出手手段と、この抽出手段と、この抽出手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の最大受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択し、しきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最大のアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0024】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式選択性フェーリングの平均特性は一般に回路品質が最も高いキャリアに引き込まれる傾向全般が悪くなるため、周波数選択性フェーリングにより特定のキャリアだけ受け信噪比が大きく落ち込んでいる場合、回路平均受信レベルに応じてアンテナ選択を行うのは適切でないことに過ぎ、各アンテナのキャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出し、アンテナ毎に最低受信レベルとならないキャリアを抽出し、各アンテナの最低受信レベルを比較し、しきい値のレベルが大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択する手手段とを具備する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0025】 本発明の第5の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、OFDM方式選択性フェーリングの受信レベルと、このレベルを算出する手手段と、この手手段の検出手手段と、この手手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0026】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式選択性フェーリングの受信レベルとならないキャリアにおける受信レベルの間の差が小さく、アンテナ毎の最大受信レベルキャリアがほぼ一様に落ち込んでいる場合でも、適切なダイバーシチを行なうことができる。

【0027】 本発明の第6の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、OFDM方式で選択された信号を受信する時に受信信号を算出する分割手手段と、この手手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0028】 本発明の第7の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、周波数選択性の受信レベルを算出する手手段と、この手手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0029】 本発明の第8の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の課題において、前記レベル検出手手段の検出手手段から受信レベルが最も低いキャリアを抽出する手手段と、この手手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0030】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式選択性フェーリングの受信レベルとならないキャリアににおける受信レベルの間の差が小さく、アンテナ毎の最大受信レベルキャリアがほぼ一様に落ち込んでいる場合でも、適切なダイバーシチを行なうことができる。

【0031】 本発明の第9の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、OFDM方式で選択された信号を受信する時に受信信号を算出する分割手手段と、この手手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0032】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式選択性フェーリングの受信レベルとならないキャリアににおける受信レベルの間の差が小さく、アンテナ毎の最大受信レベルキャリアがほぼ一様に落ち込んでいる場合でも、適切なダイバーシチを行なうことができる。

【0033】 本発明の第10の課題に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の課題において、前記レベル検出手手段の検出手手段から受信レベルが最も低い手手段と、この手手段の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最も受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナを受信する手手段とを具備する構造である。

【0034】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式選択性フェーリングの受信レベルとならないキャリアににおける受信レベルの間の差が小さく、アンテナ毎の最大受信レベルキャリアがほぼ一様に落ち込んでいる場合でも、適切なダイバーシチを行なうことができる。

【0034】この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ毎の最低レベルからの受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択することにより、適切なダイバーシング下でも適切なアンテナダイバーシティを行うことができる。

【0045】本発明の第1の態様に係るOFDM受信装置のダイバーシティ方法は、第10の態様において、前記レベル検出工程の検出結果の検波処理後の相関値が最も大きいキャラクタリを抽出する抽出工程と、この抽出工程が抽出したアンテナ毎の最大強度を有するキャラクタリの中で強度が最も大きいキャラクタリを受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択工程を制御する制御工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0046】この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ選択の精度が向上するため、適切なダイバーシティを行うことができ、誤り率特性を改善することができる。

【0047】本発明の第8の態様において、前記抽出手段は、平均受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する構成を採る。

【0038】この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ選択の精度を向上させ、誤り率特性を改善することができる。

【0039】本発明の第9の態様は、第1の態様から第8の態様によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ毎の受信レベルが最も低いキャラクタリの中でも受信レベルが最も高いキャラクタリを受信したアンテナを選択し、しきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最も大きいアンテナを選択するように前記選択工程を制御する制御工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0040】本発明の第10の態様に係るOFDM受信装置のダイバーシティ方法は、OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号のキャラクタリの受信レベルを検出するレベル検出工程と、このレベル検出工程の検出結果に基に相数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0041】この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、キャラクタリ毎の受信レベルを把握することができるため、キャラクタリの受信レベルの落ち込み具合を読みみてアンテナを選択することができ、適切なダイバーシティを行うことができる。

【0042】本発明の第11の態様に係るOFDM受信装置のダイバーシティ方法は、第10の態様において、前記レベル検出工程の検出結果から受信レベルが最も低いキャラクタリを抽出する抽出工程と、この抽出工程が抽出したアンテナ毎の受信レベルを把握することができるため、周波数帯域毎の受信レベルの落ち込み具合を読みみてアンテナを選択することができ、適切なダイバーシティを行うことができる。

【0043】この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、キャラクタリでも受信レベルが大きく落ち込んだキャラクタリを有し回路全体の品質が落ちている回路を選択しないようにすることができたため、周波数選択性付帯域を抽出する抽出工程と、この抽出工程が抽出したア

【0051】本発明の第15の態様において、前記レベル検出工程の検出結果から受信レベルが最も低いキャラクタリを抽出する抽出工程と、この抽出工程で受信レベルが最も高いキャラクタリを受信したアンテナを受信したA/D変換器105へ送られ、デジタル信号に変換される。

【0052】この方法によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ毎の最低レベルからの受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを受信したアンテナを制御する制御工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0053】本発明の第16の態様に係るOFDM受信装置のダイバーシティ方法は、第14の態様又は第15の態様において、前記分割工程は、分割後の信号を簡易に間引き工程を有するようにした。

【0054】この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、DFTに必要なサンプリング周波数を低減させ、演算量を減らすことができる。

【0055】本発明の第17の態様に係るOFDM受信装置のダイバーシティ方法は、第15の態様又は第16の態様において、前記抽出工程は、平均受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出することができる。

【0056】本発明の第18の態様に係るOFDM受信装置のダイバーシティ方法は、第10の態様において、前記レベル検出工程の検出結果からアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルを抽出する抽出工程と、この抽出工程の出力の中の最大受信レベルと最低受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の受信レベルが最も高い中でも受信レベルが最も低いキャラクタリの中でも受信レベルが最も高いキャラクタリを受信したアンテナを選択し、しきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最も大きいアンテナを選択するように前記選択工程を制御する制御工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0057】以下、本実施の態様について、図面を参照して詳細に説明する。なお、以下のいわゆる実施の形態においても、既存参照信号はバイロット信号である。

【0058】(実施の形態1)まず、図1を用いて、本実施の実施の形態1に係るOFDM受信装置の構成と動作を説明する。図1は、本実施の実施の形態1に係るOFDM受信装置の構造を示すブロック図である。

【0059】アンテナ切替器103は、アンテナ101、102を切り替える。アナログミキサ104は、受信信号に強制強制信号を混合してダウコンバートする。A/D変換器105はアナログ信号をデジタル信号に変換する。

【0060】DFT回路106は、入力信号に対する相位情報を示す相位情報又はTを行う。演算検波器107～110は、入力信号に対する強度検波器107～110は、入力信号に対する強度検波を行。判定器111～118は、入力されし信号に對し判定を行う。P/S変換器119は、相数系列の入力信号を1つの系列の信号に変換する。

【0061】レベル検出器120～123は、DFT後の信号に対してレベル検出を行う。スイッチ124～127は、アンテナ選択のタイミングを示す射出信号又は後述する判定器の出力に応じて入力された信号を切り替えて出力する。メモリ128、129は、それぞれアンテナ毎のレベル情報を格納する。ディジタル検算器130～133は、演算処理を行う。

【0062】次いで、アンテナを1系統用いる場合の

エージング下でも適切なアンテナダイバーシティを行うことができる。

【0046】本発明の第1の態様において、前記選択工程を制御する制御工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0052】この方法によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ毎の最低レベルからの受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを受信したアンテナを制御する制御工程と、を具備する。

【0053】DFT回路106は、A/D変換器105の出力したデジタル信号にDFT演算を施し、4つのベースバンド信号を出る。

【0054】DFT回路106が抽出した4つのベースバンド信号は、それそれ測定検波器107～110によつて測定検波が行われ、それそれの測定検波信号が得られる。

【0057】なほ、ここでは並列方式として測定検波方式を用いた場合について説明したが、同期検波方式を用いてもよい。

【0058】測定検波信号は、それそれ判定器111～114によって判定され、判定後の測定検波信号が得られる。これらをP/S変換器119が1系統の信号に統合して復元信号を得られる。

【0059】又、レベル検出器120～123は、DFT後の信号の二乗和演算を行い、キャラクタリ毎の受信レベルを検出する。

【0060】次いで、演算器130は、レベル検出器120の出力するキャラクタリのレベル情報と、レベル検出器121の出力するキャラクタリ2のレベル情報とを演算し、判定結果はスイッチ124へ出力され、スイッチ124は、レベル検出器120～123の出力するキャラクタリ1のレベル情報と、レベル検出器121の出力するキャラクタリ2のレベル情報との、小さい方を出力する。

【0061】同様に、演算器131は、レベル検出器122の出力するキャラクタリ3のレベル情報と、レベル検出器123の出力するキャラクタリ4のレベル情報と、レベル検出器124の出力するキャラクタリ5のレベル情報とを演算し、判定結果はスイッチ125へ出力され、スイッチ125は、レベル検出器122の出力するキャラクタリ3のレベル情報と、レベル検出器123の出力するキャラクタリ4のレベル情報との、小さい方を出力する。

【0062】更に、演算器132は、スイッチ124の出力するキャラクタリ1又はキャラクタリ2のレベル情報と、スイッチ125の出力するキャラクタリ3又はキャラクタリ4のレベル情報と、レベル情報と、演算結果はスイッチ126へ出力され、スイッチ126は、それぞれアンテナ毎のレベル情報を格納し、判定器117が大小判定する。判定結果はスイッチ127へ出力され、スイッチ127は、演算結果と、レベル情報と、測定検波結果を示す射出信号又は出力する。

【0063】アンテナ101、102によって受信された受信信号は、アンテナ切替器103によって選択出された受信信号は、アンテナ切替器103によって選択される。

【0064】次いで、アナログミキサ104が、アンテナ切替器103の出力する高周波信号又は低周波信号を混合させ、ダウコンバートする。その後受信信号は、A/D変換器105へ送られ、デジタル信号に変換される。

【0065】DFT回路106は、A/D変換器105の出力したデジタル信号にDFT演算を施し、4つのベースバンド信号を出る。

【0066】DFT回路106が抽出した4つのベースバンド信号は、それそれ測定検波器107～110によつて測定検波が行われ、それぞれの測定検波信号が得られる。

【0067】なほ、ここでは並列方式として測定検波方式を用いた場合について説明したが、同期検波方式を用いてもよい。

【0068】測定検波信号は、それそれ判定器111～114によって判定され、判定後の測定検波信号が得られる。これらをP/S変換器119が1系統の信号に統合して復元信号を得られる。

【0069】又、レベル検出器120～123は、DFT後の信号の二乗和演算を行い、キャラクタリ毎の受信レベルを検出する。

【0070】次いで、演算器130は、レベル検出器120の出力するキャラクタリのレベル情報と、レベル検出器121の出力するキャラクタリ2のレベル情報とを演算し、判定結果はスイッチ124へ出力され、スイッチ124は、レベル検出器120～123の出力するキャラクタリ1のレベル情報と、レベル検出器121の出力するキャラクタリ2のレベル情報との、小さい方を出力する。

【0071】同様に、演算器131は、レベル検出器122の出力するキャラクタリ3のレベル情報と、レベル検出器123の出力するキャラクタリ4のレベル情報と、レベル検出器124の出力するキャラクタリ5のレベル情報とを演算し、判定結果はスイッチ125へ出力され、スイッチ125は、レベル検出器122の出力するキャラクタリ3のレベル情報と、レベル検出器123の出力するキャラクタリ4のレベル情報との、小さい方を出力する。

【0072】更に、演算器132は、スイッチ124の出力するキャラクタリ1又はキャラクタリ2のレベル情報と、スイッチ125の出力するキャラクタリ3又はキャラクタリ4のレベル情報と、レベル情報と、演算結果はスイッチ126へ出力され、スイッチ126は、それぞれアンテナ毎のレベル情報を格納し、判定器117が大小判定する。判定結果はスイッチ127へ出力され、スイッチ127は、演算結果と、レベル情報と、測定検波結果を示す射出信号又は出力する。

【0063】本実施の第1の態様に係るOFDM受信装置において、アンテナ毎の最低レベルからの受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを受信したアンテナを制御する制御工程と、を具備するようにした。

【0064】この方法によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ毎の最低レベルからの受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを受信することにより、適切なダイバーシティを行うことができる。

【0065】DFT回路106は、A/D変換器105の出力したデジタル信号にDFT演算を施し、4つのベースバンド信号を出る。

【0066】DFT回路106が抽出した4つのベースバンド信号は、それそれ測定検波器107～110によつて測定検波が行われ、それぞれの測定検波信号が得られる。

【0067】なほ、ここでは並列方式として測定検波方式を用いた場合について説明したが、同期検波方式を用いてもよい。

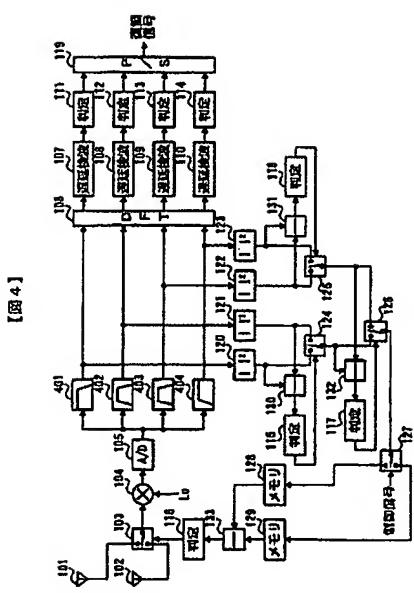
【0068】測定検波信号は、それそれ判定器111～114によって判定され、判定後の測定検波信号が得られる。これらをP/S変換器119が1系統の信号に統合して復元信号を得られる。

【0069】又、レベル検出器120～123は、DFT後の信号の二乗和演算を行い、キャラクタリ毎の受信レベルを検出する。

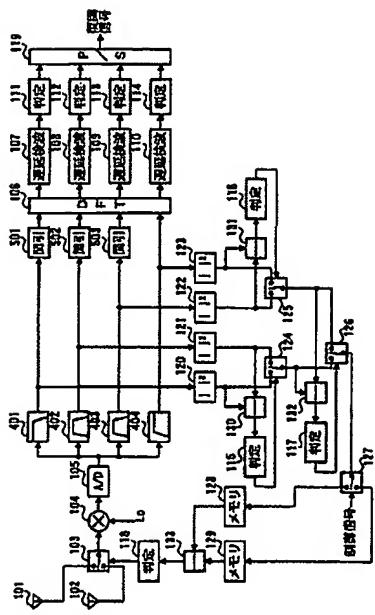
【0070】次いで、演算器130は、レベル検出器120の出力するキャラクタリのレベル情報と、レベル検出器121の出力するキャラクタリ2のレベル情報とを演算し、判定結果はスイッチ124へ出力され、スイッチ124は、レベル検出器120～123の出力するキャラクタリ1のレベル情報と、レベル検出器121の出力するキャラクタリ2のレベル情報との、小さい方を出力する。

【0071】同様に、演算器131は、レベル検出器122の出力するキャラクタリ3のレベル情報と、レベル検出器123の出力するキャラクタリ4のレベル情報と、レベル検出器124の出力するキャラクタリ5のレベル情報とを演算し、判定結果はスイッチ125へ出力され、スイッチ125は、レベル検出器122の出力するキャラクタリ3のレベル情報と、レベル検出器123の出力するキャラクタリ4のレベル情報との、小さい方を出力する。

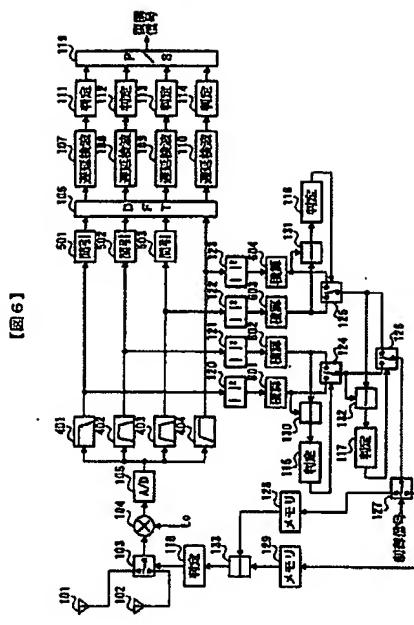
【0072】更に、演算器132は、スイッチ124の出力するキャラクタリ1又はキャラクタリ2のレベル情報と、スイッチ125の出力するキャラクタリ3又はキャラクタリ4のレベル情報と、レベル情報と、演算結果はスイッチ126へ出力され、スイッチ126は、それぞれアンテナ毎のレベル情報を格納し、判定器117が大小判定する。判定結果はスイッチ127へ出力され、スイッチ127は、演算結果と、レベル情報と、測定検波結果を示す射出信号又は出力する。



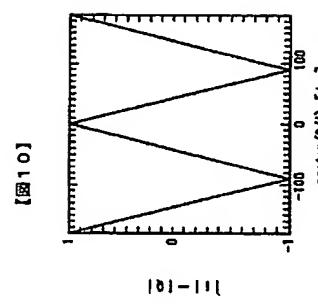
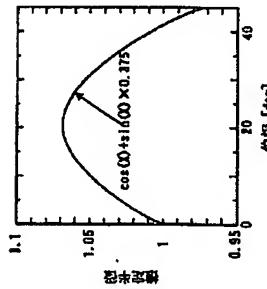
【図5】



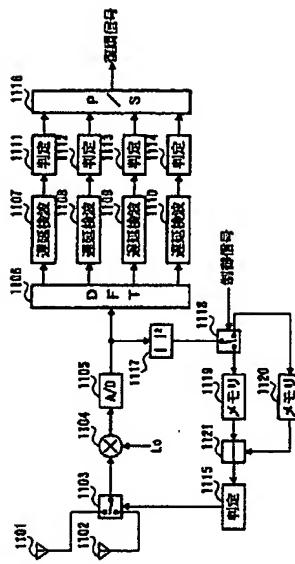
【図6】



【図7】



【図11】



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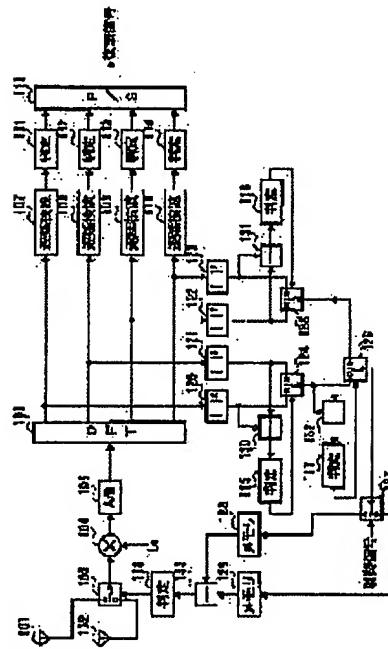
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 UESUGI MITSURU

(54) OFDM RECEIVER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To conduct proper antenna diversity on the occurrence of frequency selective fading.

SOLUTION: Level detectors 120-123 detect a reception level for each antenna carrier, discrimination devices 115-117, switches 124-127, and subtracters 130-132 extract a carrier reaching a minimum reception level for the each antenna, a subtracter 133 and a discrimination device 118 controls an antenna changeover device 103 so that they compare a reception level of the carrier with the minimum reception level of the each antenna to select an antenna with a highest minimum reception level.



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- (72) Inventor: Sudo Hiroaki, Uesugi Mitsuru
- (54) Title of the invention: OFDM receiver
- (57) Abstract:

Problem to be solved: To conduct proper antenna diversity on the occurrence of frequency selective fading.

Solution: Level detectors 120-123 detect a reception level for each antenna carrier, discrimination devices 115-117, switches 124-127, and subtracters 130-132 extract a carrier reaching a minimum reception level for the each antenna, a subtracter 133 and a discrimination device 118 controls an antenna changeover device 103 so that they compare a reception level of the carrier with the minimum reception level of the each antenna to select an antenna with a highest minimum reception level.

[Claims]

[Claim 1] The OFDM receiver including: a level detection means that detects a receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection means.

[Claim 2] The OFDM receiver according to claim 1 including: an extraction means to extract a career with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction means extracted.

[Claim 3] The OFDM receiver according to claim 1 including: an extraction means to extract a career with the largest phase error after detection processing of a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that an error chooses an antenna that received the smallest career in a career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction means extracted.

[Claim 4] The OFDM receiver according to claim 1 including: a calculating means that takes an average for every antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means and computes an average receiving level of each antenna, an extraction means to extract the minimum receiving level career for every

antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a difference of the maximum receiving level in an output of this extraction means and the minimum receiving level is computed, an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when a direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that an average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna, when the threshold is larger.

[Claim 5] The OFDM receiver including: a division means to divide an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a level detection means that detects a receiving level for every frequency band of this, and a selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection means.

[Claim 6] The OFDM receiver including according to claim 5: an extraction means to extract a zone with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose an antenna that received a zone with the highest receiving level in a zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction means extracted.

[Claim 7] The OFDM receiver according to claim 5 or 6, characterized by that the mentioned above division means has a thinning means that thins out a signal after division.

[Claim 8] The OFDM receiver according to claim 6 or 7, characterized by that the mentioned above extraction means extracts a zone with the lowest average receiving level.

[Claim 9] A terminal device for OFDM system mobile communications systems using the OFDM receiver according to claims 1 - 8.

[Claim 10] A diversity method of an OFDM receiver characterized by including: a level detection process of detecting a receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection process.

[Claim 11] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 10 characterized by including: an extraction process of extracting a career with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction process extracted.

[Claim 12] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 10 characterized by including: an extraction process of extracting a career with the largest

phase error after detection processing of a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process so that an error chooses an antenna that received the smallest career in a career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction process extracted.

[Claim 13] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 10 characterized by including: a calculating process that takes an average for every antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process and computes an average receiving level of each antenna, an extraction process of extracting the minimum receiving level career for every antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a difference of the maximum receiving level in an output of this extraction process and the minimum receiving level is computed, an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when a direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process, so that an average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna when the threshold is larger.

[Claim 14] A diversity method of an OFDM receiver characterized by including: a partitioning process that divides an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a level detection process of detecting a receiving level for

every frequency band of this and a selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection process.

[Claim 15] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 14 characterized by including: an extraction process of extracting a zone with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose an antenna that received a zone with the highest receiving level in a zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction process extracted.

[Claim 16] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 14 or 15, characterized by that the mentioned above partitioning process has the thinning process of thinning out a signal after division.

[Claim 17] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 15 or 16, characterized by that the mentioned above extraction process extracts a zone with the lowest average receiving level.

[Detailed description of the invention]

[0001]

[Field of the invention] This invention relates to the receiver used for the digital mobile communications that used the orthogonal frequency division multiplexing method (next OFDM).

[0002] [Description of the prior art] First, the conventional OFDM receiver is explained using drawing 11. Drawing 11 is a block diagram showing the composition of the conventional OFDM receiver.

[0003] The antenna changeover device 1103 changes the antenna 1101-1102. The analog mixer 1104 mixes and carries out the down convert of the polar zone oscillation signal to an input signal. A/D converter 1105 changes an analog signal into a digital signal.

[0004] DFT circuit 1106 performs discrete Fourier transform (next DFT) to an input signal. The differentially coherent detection machines 1107-1110 perform differentially coherent detection to an input signal. The discrimination devices 1111-1115 judge the inputted signal. The Parallel-Serial converter (next P/S converter) 1116 changes the input signal of a plural series into the signal of one series.

[0005] The level detector 1117 performs level detection of an input signal. The switch 1118 changes and outputs the signal inputted according to the control signal. The memories 1119 and 1120 store the level information for every antenna, respectively. The digital subtractors 1121 perform subtraction treatment.

[0006] Subsequently, the composition of the differentially coherent detection machines 1107-1110 is explained using drawing 12. Drawing 12 is a block diagram showing the composition of a differentially coherent detection machine. The delay device 1201, 1 symbol delay an input signal and outputs it. The multiplier 1202 carries out the multiplication of the output signal and input signal of the delay device 1201,

and outputs them as a differentially coherent detection signal.

[0007] Subsequently, the operation in the case of using an antenna one line is explained, the number of careers is set to 4.

[0008] The selected output of the input signal received by the antennas 1101 and 1102 is carried out by the antenna changeover device 1103. The antenna changeover device 1103 is controlled by the decision result of the discrimination devices 1115.

[0009] Subsequently, the analog mixer 1104 makes the high frequency band signal that the antenna changeover device 1103 outputs mix a polar zone oscillation signal, and carries out a down convert. After that, an input signal is sent to A/D converter 1105, and is changed into a digital signal.

[0010] DFT circuit 1106 performs a DFT operation to the digital signal that A/D converter 1105 outputted and acquires four baseband signals transmitted by each of four careers.

[0011] With the differentially coherent detection machines 1107-1110, differentially coherent detection is performed and, as for 4 baseband signals that DFT circuit 1106 outputted, each differentially coherent detection signal is acquired, respectively.

[0012] Although the case where a delay detection system was used as a demodulation method here was explained, a synchronous detection method may be used too.

[0013] A differentially coherent detection signal is judged by the discrimination devices 1111-1114, respectively, and the differentially coherent detection signal after a judgment is acquired. The P/S converter 1116 changes these into one signal and a demodulation signal is acquired.

[0014] The level detector 1117 performs the sum of squares operation of the output signal of A/D converter 1105 and detects an average receiving level. This detection is performed for every antenna, by the switch 1118, the average level information of the antenna 1101 is stored in the memory 1119 and the average level information of the antenna 1102 is stored in the memory 1120, respectively.

[0015] Subsequently, the subtractor 1121 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information at the time of the antenna 1101 selection stored in the memory 1119, and the level information at the time of the antenna 1102 selection stored in the memory 1120. The discrimination devices 1115 judges whether the receiving level of which antenna is stronger, and the result is outputted to the antenna changeover device 1103.

[0016] Generally in the frame format, the pilot symbol that is a known reference signal is added before the message. Level measurement for performing antenna selection is performed using the pilot symbol added before this message.

[0017] Also, although the case where the mentioned above number of careers is 4 is described, it is possible for the number of careers to be 8, 16, 32, 64...

Although the number of antennas explained the case where it was referred to as 2, it can take the same composition also about the case where the number of antennas is increased further, by providing the memory (the above two, 1119 and 1120) of the number of antennas, and the same number.

[0018]

[Problems to be solved by the invention] However, there are the following problems in the conventional device.

[0019] Under real environment, a delayed wave arises and what is called frequency selective fading from which amplitude and phase change differ with frequency occurs. This influence becomes large, when signal-transmission speed becomes high and a transmission band becomes large especially.

[0020] Since phasing fluctuation changes greatly with each careers when frequency selective fading has arisen, line quality changes greatly with each careers. Thus, even if the average receiving level in front of DFT performs antenna selection, it does not become the optimal antenna selection, but there is a problem that the diversity effect of improving error rate characteristics falls.

[0021] This invention is made in view of this point. The purpose is to provide the OFDM receiver that performs antenna diversity suitable at the time of generating.

[0022]

[Means for solving the problem] Since, as for a main point of this invention, the whole length generally worsens at a career with the worst line quality, as for the error rate characteristics of a wireless circuit, when a receiving level has fallen greatly only a specific career by frequency selective fading, an example is taken by it not being suitable to perform antenna selection according to a circuit average receiving level, detect a receiving level for every career of each antenna and a career set to the minimum receiving level for every antenna is extracted, it is performing antenna diversity, so that a circuit in which depression includes a large career may not be chosen by rubbing that compare a receiving level of the minimum receiving level career of each antenna and chooses an antenna with the highest minimum receiving level.

[0023]

[Embodiment of the invention] The OFDM receiver according to the 1st mode of this invention takes the composition possessing the level detection means that detects the receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving the signal transmitted with the OFDM system and the selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection means.

[0024] According to this composition, in OFDM type radio, since the receiving level for every career can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the depression condition of the receiving level for every career and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0025] The OFDM receiver according to the 2nd mode of this invention, an extraction means to extract a career with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means in the 1st mode, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction means extracted is taken.

[0026] Since it can avoid choosing the circuit that had the career on which the receiving level fell greatly also on one career in OFDM system radio and from which the quality of the whole circuit has fallen according to this composition, suitable antenna diversity can be performed under frequency selective fading too.

[0027] The OFDM receiver according to the 3rd mode of this invention, an extraction means to extract a career with the largest phase error after the detection processing of the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means in the 1st mode, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that an error chooses the antenna that received the smallest career in the career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction means extracted is taken.

[0028] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, since the accuracy of antenna selection improves, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0029] The OFDM receiver according to the 4th mode of this invention, the calculating means that takes the average for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means and computes the average receiving level of each antenna in the 1st mode, an extraction means to extract the minimum receiving level career for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, the difference of the maximum receiving level in the output of this extraction means and the minimum receiving level is computed, the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when the direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that the average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna, when the threshold is larger is taken.

[0030] According to this composition, the difference between the receiving levels in the career set to the minimum level for every antenna in OFDM system radio is small, even when the minimum level career for every antenna has fallen in about 1 appearance, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0031] The OFDM receiver according to the 5th mode of this invention, the composition possessing a division means to divide an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving the signal transmitted with the

OFDM system, the level detection means that detects the receiving level for every frequency band of this and the selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection means is taken.

[0032] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, since the receiving level for every frequency band can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the depression condition of the receiving level for every frequency band and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0033] The OFDM receiver according to the 6th mode of this invention, an extraction means to extract a zone with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means in the 5th mode, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose the antenna that received the zone with the highest receiving level in the zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction means extracted is taken.

[0034] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, by choosing an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna, suitable diversity can be performed and the number of symbols that a recovery improves simultaneously takes error rate characteristics can be reduced.

[0035] The OFDM receiver according to the 7th mode of this invention takes the composition that includes a thinning means by which the mentioned above division means thins out the signal after division in the 5th mode or 6th mode.

[0036] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, a sampling frequency required for DFT can be reduced and an operation amount can be reduced.

[0037] In the 6th mode or 7th mode, as for the OFDM receiver according to the 8th mode of this invention, the mentioned above extraction means takes the composition from which an average receiving level extracts the lowest zone.

[0038] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, the accuracy of antenna selection can be raised and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0039] The 9th mode of this invention is a terminal device for OFDM system mobile communications systems that uses one OFDM receiver of the 1st mode to the 8th mode.

[0040] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, suitable antenna diversity is performed and line quality can be kept good also in the time of frequency selective fading generating.

[0041] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 10th mode of this invention, the level detection process of detecting the receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving the signal transmitted with the OFDM system and the selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection process were provided.

[0042] According to this method, in OFDM system type radio, since the receiving level for every career can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the

depression condition of the receiving level for every career and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0043] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 11th mode of this invention, the extraction process of extracting a career with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process in the 10th mode, the control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction process extracted was provided.

[0044] Since it can avoid choosing the circuit that had the career on which the receiving level fell greatly also on one career in OFDM system radio and from which the quality of the whole circuit has fallen according to this method, suitable antenna diversity can be performed also under frequency selective fading.

[0045] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 12th mode of this invention, the extraction process of extracting a career with the largest phase error after the detection processing of the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process in the 10th mode, the control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process so that an error chooses the antenna that received the smallest career in the career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction process extracted was provided.

[0046] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, since the accuracy of antenna selection improves, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0047] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 13th mode of this invention, the calculating process that takes the average for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process and computes the average receiving level of each antenna in the 10th mode, the extraction process of extracting the minimum receiving level career for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, the difference of the maximum receiving level in the output of this extraction process and the minimum receiving level is computed, the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when the direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen. The control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process, so that the average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna, when the threshold is larger was provided.

[0048] According to this method, the difference between the receiving levels in the career set to the minimum level for every antenna in OFDM system radio is small, even when the minimum level career for every antenna has fallen in about 1 appearance, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0049] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 14th mode of this invention, the partitioning process that divides an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving the signal transmitted with the OFDM system, the level detection process of detecting the receiving level for every frequency band of this and the selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection process were provided.

[0050] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, since the receiving level for every frequency band can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the depression condition of the receiving level for every frequency band and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0051] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 15th mode of this invention, the extraction process of extracting a zone with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process in the 14th mode, the control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose the antenna that received the zone with the highest receiving level in the zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction process extracted was provided.

[0052] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, by choosing an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna, suitable diversity can be performed and the number of symbols that a recovery improves simultaneously takes error rate characteristics can be reduced.

[0053] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 16th mode of this invention includes a thinning process at which the mentioned above partitioning process thins out the signal after division in the 14th mode or 15th mode.

[0054] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, a sampling frequency required for DFT can be reduced and an operation amount can be reduced.

[0055] In the 15th mode or 16th mode, as for the diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 17th mode of this invention, the mentioned above extraction process extracted the zone with the lowest average receiving level.

[0056] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, the accuracy of antenna selection can be raised and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0057] Next, this embodiment is described in detail with reference to drawings. Also in following embodiments, a known reference signal explains the case where it is a pilot symbol.

[0058] (Embodiment 1) The composition and operation of OFDM receiver according to the 1st embodiment of the invention are explained using drawing 1. Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 1st embodiment of the invention.

[0059] The antenna changeover device 103 changes the antenna 101, 102. The analog mixer 104 mixes and carries out the down convert of the polar zone

oscillation signal to an input signal. A/D converter 105 changes an analog signal into a digital signal.

[0060] DFT circuit 106 performs DFT to an input signal. The differentially coherent detection machines 107-110 perform differentially coherent detection to an input signal. The discrimination devices 111-118 judge the inputted signal. The P/S converter 119 changes the input signal of a plural series into the signal of one series.

[0061] The level detectors 120-123 perform level detection of the signal after DFT. The switches 124-127 change and output the signal inputted according to the output of the control signal that shows the timing of antenna selection or the discrimination devices mentioned later. The memories 128 and 129 store the level information for every antenna, respectively. The digital subtractors 130-133 perform subtraction treatment.

[0062] Subsequently, the operation in the case of using an antenna one line is explained, the number of careers is set to 4.

[0063] The selected output of the input signal received by the antennas 101 and 102 is carried out by the antenna changeover device 103. The antenna changeover device 103 is controlled by the decision result of the discrimination devices 118.

[0064] Subsequently, the analog mixer 104 makes the high frequency band signal that the antenna changeover device 103 outputs mix a polar zone oscillation signal and carries out a down convert.

After that, an input signal is sent to A/D converter 105 and is changed into a digital signal.

[0065] DFT circuit 106 performs a DFT operation to the digital signal that A/D converter 105 outputted and acquires 4 baseband signals transmitted by each of 4 careers.

[0066] With the differentially coherent detection machines 107-110, differentially coherent detection is performed and, as for 4 baseband signals which DFT circuit 106 outputted, each differentially coherent detection signal is acquired, respectively.

[0067] Although the case where a delay detection system was used as a demodulation method here was explained, a synchronous detection method may be used.

[0068] A differentially coherent detection signal is judged by the discrimination devices 111-114, respectively, and the differentially coherent detection signal after a judgment is acquired. The P/S converter 119 changes these into one signal and a demodulation signal is acquired.

[0069] The level detectors 120-123 perform the sum of squares operation of the signal after DFT and detect the receiving level for every career.

[0070] Subsequently, the subtractor 130 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information of the career 1 that the level detector 120 outputs and the level information of the career 2 that the level detector 121 outputs and the discrimination devices 115 carries out a size judgment.

A decision result is outputted to the switch 124 and the switch 124 outputs the smaller one of the level information of the career 1 that the level detector 120 outputs, the level information of the career 2 which the level detector 121 outputs.

[0071] Similarly, the subtractor 131 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information of the career 3 that the level detector 122 outputs and the level information of the career 4 that the level detector 123 outputs and the discrimination devices 116 carries out a size judgment. A decision result is outputted to the switch 125 and the switch 125 outputs the smaller one of the level information of the career 3 that the level detector 122 outputs, the level information of the career 4 that the level detector 123 outputs.

[0072] The subtractor 132 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information of the career 1 or the career 2 that the switch 124 outputs and the level information of the career 3 or the career 4 that the switch 125 outputs and the discrimination devices 117 carries out a size judgment. A decision result is outputted to the switch 126 and the switch 126 outputs the one where the output of the switch 124 and the output of the switch 125 are smaller.

[0073] As a result, the switch 126 is able to extract the smallest level information in the careers 1-4.

[0074] If it is the level information of a career with the lowest receiving level inputted into the switch 127 at the antenna 101 selection time and it is it at the antenna 102 selection time, it is stored in the memory 128, the memory 129, respectively.

[0075] Subsequently, the subtractor 133 carries out subtraction treatment of the minimum reception level information at the time of the antenna 101 selection stored in the memory 128 and the minimum reception level information at the time of the antenna 102 selection stored in the memory 129 and the discrimination devices 118 performs a size judgment. A decision result is outputted to the antenna changeover device 103 and is controlled to choose an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum receiving level career for every antenna.

[0076] Generally, in a frame format, before the message, the pilot symbol that is a known reference signal is added and level measurement for performing antenna selection is performed using the pilot symbol added before this message.

[0077] Also, although the case where the mentioned above number of careers is 4 is described, it is possible the number of careers to be 8, 16, 32, 64... Although the number of antennas explained the case where it was referred to as 2, it can take the same composition also about the case where the number of antennas is increased further, by providing the memory (the above two, 128 and 129) of the number of antennas and the same number.

[0078] Under real environment, what is called frequency selective fading from which amplitude and phase change differ with frequency arises under the influence of a delayed wave and line quality changes greatly with each careers.

[0079] Generally the line quality of the career in which the error rate characteristics of line quality are bad becomes dominant, namely, the quality of length and the whole circuit worsens at a career with the worst line quality.

[0080] Thus, the account of the above OFDM receiver that starts this embodiment as stated, in each antenna, perform level detection after DFT for every career and the career used as a minimum level is chosen, by comparing a level about the career set to the minimum level in each antenna and choosing the highest-level antenna, since it can avoid choosing the circuit that had the career with which one career or a receiving level fell greatly and from which the quality of the whole circuit has fallen, suitable antenna diversity can be performed also under frequency selective fading.

[0081] (Embodiment 2) The OFDM receiver according to the 2nd embodiment of the invention performs antenna selection using the decision error after getting over instead of the receiving level that has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, however a level detector detects.

[0082] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 2. Drawing 2 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 2nd embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 1 and thus the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0083] Compared with the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, the level detectors 120-123 are removed and the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment takes the composition to that the subtractors 201-204 were added instead.

[0084] The subtractors 201-204 compute the difference of the differentially coherent detection signal that the differentially coherent detection machines 107-110 output and the signal after each differentially coherent detection signal was judged by the discrimination devices 111-114.

[0085] The decision error of the career 1 that the subtractor 201 outputs is outputted to the switch 124 and the subtractor 130 like the level information of the career 1 of Embodiment 1. Next, the size judgment of the decision error of the careers 1-4 is performed similarly and the switch 126 outputs the decision error of a career with the largest decision error.

[0086] Generally, since a phase error also becomes large while a receiving level becomes low, the bad career of line quality can raise the accuracy of line quality presumption by using not only reception level information but phase error information.

[0087] Thus, by performing antenna selection using the decision error after a recovery, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0088] (Embodiment 3) The OFDM receiver according to the 3rd embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, however when the reception level

difference of the minimum level career for every antenna is less than a threshold, it chooses an antenna with a larger average receiving level.

[0089] When this has a small difference between the receiving levels in the career used as the minimum level for every antenna, since it is thought that the minimum level career for every antenna has fallen in about 1 appearance, an example is taken by the ability of the antenna with intense depression of the minimum level career for every antenna not to perform diversity according to Embodiment 1 of performing antenna selection, so that it may avoid.

[0090] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 3. Drawing 3 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 3rd embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 1, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0091] The switch 126 of the receiving level for every antenna is the same as that of Embodiment 1 till the place that extracts the lowest career and extracts the antenna with which the discrimination devices 118 includes a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum level career for every antenna.

[0092] The integrator 301 computes the average receiving level for every antenna from the output of the level detectors 120-123. The switch 302 changes according to the control signal that shows the timing of antenna selection and it stores in the memory 303 at the

time of antenna 101 selection and it stores the output of the integrator 301 in the memory 304, respectively at the time of antenna 102 selection. The subtractor 305 carries out subtraction treatment of the average reception level information at the time of the antenna 101 selection stored in the memory 303 and the average reception level information at the time of the antenna 102 selection stored in the memory 304 and the discrimination devices 306 performs a size judgment.

[0093] On the other hand, the subtractor 307 carries out subtraction treatment of the difference and threshold during the output of the subtractor 133, i.e., the receiving level of the minimum level career for every antenna, and the discrimination devices 308 performs a size judgment. The discrimination devices 308 outputs a decision result to the switch 309.

[0094] The switch 309 controls the antenna changeover device 103 to use an antenna with larger output, i.e., average receiving level, of the discrimination devices 306, when the reception level difference of the minimum level career for every antenna, i.e., the output of the subtractor 133, is below a threshold. If the output of the subtractor 133 is more than a threshold (if there is a career with intense depression of a receiving level) the antenna changeover device 103 will be controlled to choose the antenna including a career with least depression.

[0095] Thus, when the difference between the receiving levels of the minimum level career for every antenna is small, by choosing an antenna with a higher average

level, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0096] (Embodiment 4) The OFDM receiver according to the 4th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, however using the receiving level according to zone instead of the receiving level according to career, performing antenna selection and reducing a symbol required for receiving level detection.

[0097] Next, the composition and operation of OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 4. Drawing 4 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 4th embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 1, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0098] Till the place where A/D converter 105 performs an A/D conversion, since it already stated, it omits. The filters 401-404 divide the output of A/D converter 105 into 4 frequency bands before the DFT processing by DFT circuit 106 plural zones.

[0099] As for the signal of the lowest frequency band that the filter 401 extracted, a receiving level is detected by the level detector 120, like the following the signal of a low frequency band that the filter 402 extracted to the 2nd with the level detector 121. As for the signal of the highest frequency band where the filter 404 extracted the signal of the frequency band high to the 2nd that the filter 403 extracted with the level detector

122, a receiving level is detected by the level detector 123, respectively.

[0100] Next, the size judgment of a receiving level is performed like Embodiment 1, the reception level information of a zone with the lowest receiving level at the time of antenna 101 selection is stored in the memory 128 and the reception level information of a zone with the lowest receiving level at the time of antenna 102 selection is stored in the memory 129.

[0101] And the discrimination devices 118 carries out the size judgment of the minimum level for every antenna and the antenna changeover device 103 is controlled to choose an antenna with the highest minimum level for every antenna.

[0102] When level detection is performed using the signal after DFT processing, since a DFT circuit outputs a signal for every symbol, the pilot symbol of at least 1 symbol is required for it for every antenna. But, since level detection can be performed for every sampling period when the signal in front of DFT is used like this embodiment, a symbol required for the level detection for antenna selection can be reduced.

[0103] Also, level detection can be performed using a guard interval, without adding a pilot symbol.

[0104] Thus, the signal in front of DFT is divided into plural zones by filtering, by detecting the receiving level for every zone, choosing the zone that serves as a minimum level for every antenna and choosing an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna, suitable diversity can be performed and the number of symbols that a recovery

improves simultaneously takes error rate characteristics can be reduced.

[0105] (Embodiment 5) The OFDM receiver according to the 5th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 4, however reduces a sampling frequency required for DFT processing by a thinning circuit.

[0106] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 5. Drawing 5 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 5th embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 4, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0107] The thinning circuits 501-503 reduce the sampling frequency of the output signal of the filters 401-403. Here, 3 thinning circuits are provided and reduction of a sampling frequency is not performed to the signal of the highest frequency band that is an output of the filter 404, for example.

[0108] Next, the minimum level zone for every antenna is detected like Embodiment 4 and diversity is performed so that an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna may be chosen.

[0109] Thus, by reducing the sampling frequency of the signal after filtering, a sampling frequency required for DFT can be reduced and an operation amount can be reduced.

[0110] (Embodiment 6) The OFDM receiver according to the 6th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 5, however performs antenna selection using an average receiving level.

[0111] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 6. Drawing 6 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 6th embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 5, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0112] The integrators 601-604 integrate the output of the level detectors 120-123 and output by performing equalizing processing. Next, like Embodiment 5, the minimum level zone for every antenna is detected and diversity is performed, so that an antenna with the highest average receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna may be chosen.

[0113] Thus, by performing antenna selection using the average receiving level for every zone, the accuracy of antenna selection can be raised and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0114] (Embodiment 7) The OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to the mentioned above Embodiment 1 or Embodiments 3 - 6, however the simple composition is used for it with the level detectors 120-123 and it reduces an operation amount more.

[0115] In this embodiment, the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained.

[0116] The level detector of this embodiment carries out approximation calculation of the envelope information from the absolute value of I ingredient and a Q component and detects a receiving level.

[0117] The envelope information Z , $Z=v(|I|^2+|Q|^2)$ so it is possible find sum, relatively many operational quantities are required. Then, computing approximately by $Z=|I|+|Q|$ is also considered, so that it may end with a small operation amount. If this approximate expression is used, 1.414 times of the value computed by sum of squares root ($|I|^2+|Q|^2$), namely, about 41% of error, will be produced at the maximum (when a phase is 45°) and error rate characteristics will deteriorate.

[0118] So, according to this embodiment, the approximate expression using the multiplication that can be simply performed by a bit shift is used. That is, in $|I|>|Q|$, in $Z=|I|+0.375x|Q|$, $|Q|>|I|$, $Z=|Q|+0.375x|I|$ is used as an approximate expression.

[0119] Drawing 7 is the graph that shows the result of having asked for the relation of the time of $|I|>|Q|$, the phase θ that can be set without the range of $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 45^\circ$ and a presumed radius, amplitude, by theoretical calculation in this approximate expression. From this graph, by using the mentioned above approximate expression shows that envelope information can be acquired with less than 7% of error compared with the case where it asks by a sum of squares.

[0120] Next, the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment that searches for envelope information using the mentioned above approximate expression and detects a receiving level is explained using drawing 8. Drawing 8 is a block diagram showing the composition of the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention.

[0121] I ingredient and the Q component of one career of an input signal after DFT are inputted into the absolute value detectors 801 and 802. The absolute value detectors 801 and 802 take the absolute value of an input signal, and output it to the subtractor 805 and the adding machine 810. Selection of I ingredient and a Q component is performed by the switches 803 and 804. The subtraction result of the subtractor 805 is judged by the discrimination devices 806, and a decision result is reflected in control of the switches 803 and 804.

[0122] 2 bit-shift machine 807 and 2 bits of 3 bit-shift machines 808 reach, and carry out 3 bit shifts of the output of the switch 804, respectively. The output of 2 bit-shift machine 807 and 3 bit-shift machine 808 is added by the adding machine 809. Thus, the multiplication processing of 0.375 in the mentioned above approximate expression is made. The adding machine 810 adds the output of the switch 803, and the output of the adding machine 809, and outputs envelope information.

[0123] Next, operation of the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment is explained.

[0124] I ingredient and a Q component have an absolute value detected by the absolute value detector 801, 802, respectively, and $|I|$ and $|Q|$ are obtained.

[0125] Subsequently, subtraction treatment of the output ($|I|$ and $|Q|$) of the absolute value detector 801, 802 is carried out with the subtractor 805 and the discrimination devices 806 performs a size judgment using the output ($|I|$, $|Q|$) of the absolute value detector 801, 802 is chosen and outputted by the switches 803, 804, respectively. The switches 803, 804 choose the signal outputted according to the decision result of the discrimination devices 806.

[0126] The switch 803 will output $|I|$, if the output of the discrimination devices 806 is $|I|>|Q|$, and if it is $|Q|>|I|$, it will output $|Q|$. The switch 804 will output $|Q|$, if the output of the discrimination devices 806 is $|I|>|Q|$ and if it is $|Q|>|I|$, it will output $|I|$. That is, the switch 803 outputs the larger one of $|I|$ and $|Q|$, and the switch 804 outputs the smaller one of $|I|$ and $|Q|$.

[0127] Next, the smaller one of $|I|$ outputted from the switch 804, and $|Q|$ 2 bit-shift machine 807 and 3 bit-shift machine 808 respectively 2 bit shifts and 3 bit shifts are carried out.

[0128] Since amplitude becomes half by 1 bit shift, at 2 bit shifts, it becomes 0.125 time by 0.25 time and 3 bit shifts. Thus, the amplitude of the output signal of 2 bit-shift machine 807 will be 0.25 time the amplitude of the output signal of the switch 804 and the amplitude of the output signal of 3 bit-shift machine 808 will be 0.125 time the amplitude of the output signal of the switch 804.

[0129] Next, in order that the adding machine 809 may add the output signal ($0.25 \times |I|$ or $0.25 \times |Q|$) of 2 bit-shift machine 807, and the output signal ($0.125 \times |I|$ or $0.125 \times |Q|$) of 3 bit-shift machine 808. The output signal of the adding machine 809 becomes $0.375 \times |I|$ or $0.375 \times |Q|$.

[0130] Finally, the adding machine 810 can add the output signal ($|I|$ or $|Q|$) of the switch 803, and the output signal ($0.375 \times |I|$ or $0.375 \times |Q|$) of the adding machine 809, and can acquire the envelope information Z by the mentioned above approximate expression.

[0131] Thus, since the level detector used for detection of a receiving level takes the simple composition that does not use a multiplier and a memory and takes the method of detecting a level in quest of an envelope, a device can simplify and the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment can reduce a required operation amount.

[0132] In calculation of an envelope, a sum of squares cannot be calculated but a still more nearly required operation amount can be reduced on a circuit by using easy multiplication realizable by a bit shift and the approximate expression that consists only of addition.

[0133] In this embodiment, although the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained, if it is a case where an input signal is processed by I ingredient and a Q component, it is applicable similarly.

[0134] (Embodiment 8) As the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according

to the mentioned above Embodiments 1-7, however does not use a multiplier and a memory for a differentially coherent detection machine, it reduces circuit structure.

[0135] Next, the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment is explained using drawing 9. Drawing 9 is a block diagram showing the composition of the differentially coherent detection machine of the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention. It is trying for the differentially coherent detection machine according to this embodiment to reduce the operation that asks for a phase.

[0136] In this embodiment, the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained.

[0137] Absolute value detection is carried out by the absolute value detectors 901 and 902, respectively, and I ingredient and the Q component of an input signal are outputted to the subtractor 903.

[0138] I ingredient and the Q component of an input signal are inputted into the quadrant discrimination devices 904, and a quadrant is judged. Next, the quadrant discrimination device 904 is explained in full detail.

[0139] When asking for a phase from I ingredient and the Q component of an input signal, it is necessary to calculate phase $\theta = \arctan(Q/I)$ of I and Q baseband signal and this $\arctan(Q/I)$ can be approximated based on following formula.

$$\arctan(Q/I) = |I| - |Q| - (1)$$

[0140] Drawing 10 is the graph that shows the relation between $\arctan(Q/I)$ and $|I|-|Q|$. Thus, even if approximated by $?=|I|-|Q|$, the error can be less than 1.8° .

[0141] The quadrant discrimination devices 904, based on the mentioned above approximate expression, it judges with the 1st quadrant if is $|I|-|Q|=-4 ?/p+1$, like the following, if it is $|I|-|Q|=4 ?/ p-3$, it is 2nd quadrant and $|I|-|Q|=-4 ?/ p - 3$ and it is 3rd quadrant and $|I|-|Q|=4 ?/ p + 1$, it will judge with the 4th quadrant.

[0142] Next, the converter 905 changes the output of the subtractor 903 according to the decision result of the quadrant discrimination devices 904 and asks for the phase ?.

[0143] Finally, the subtractor 906 subtracts the output of 1 symbol delay device 907 for the output of the converter 905, and the output of the converter 905 and outputs a differentially coherent detection signal.

[0144] Thus, instead of calculating $\arctan(Q/I)$ using a multiplier and a memory, by judging the quadrant to which subtraction and the phase of $|I|$ and $|Q|$ belong, a required operation amount can be reduced and, according to this embodiment, circuit structure can be reduced in a differentially coherent detection machine.

[0145] In this embodiment, although the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained, if it is a case where an input signal is processed by I ingredient and a Q component, it is applicable similarly.

[0146] As mentioned above, in OFDM system radio according to Embodiments 1-8, in order for the quality of the whole circuit pulls to the career with which the receiving level fell most and to fall to it, by making it not use the antenna that caught the signal including a career with the lowest receiving level and using the antenna including a career with the highest receiving level of the minimum receiving level career for every antenna, suitable antenna diversity can be performed under frequency selective fading too.

[0147] In the phase calculation for taking the amplitude calculation and the synchronization for receiving level detection, by using an easy approximate expression with few errors, it can be considered as the structure of excluding a multiplier with many operation amounts, the required operation amount in the whole receiver can be reduced and a signal processing speed can be brought forward.

[0148] In the mentioned above Embodiments 1-8, a known reference signal is not restricted to a pilot symbol.

[0149]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, antenna diversity suitable at the time of frequency selective fading generating can be performed.

[Brief description of the drawings]

[Drawing 1] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 1st embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 2] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 2nd embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 3] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 3rd embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 4] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 4th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 5] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 5th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 6] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 6th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 7] is the graph that shows the theoretical calculation result of the envelope information calculation approximate expression used with the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 8] is the block diagram showing the composition of the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 9] is the block diagram showing the composition of the differentially coherent detection machine of the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 10] is the graph that shows the theoretical calculation result of the phase calculation approximate expression used with the differentially coherent detection machine of the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 11] is the block diagram showing the composition of the conventional OFDM receiver.

[Drawing 12] is the block diagram showing the composition of the differentially coherent detection machine of the conventional OFDM receiver.

101, 102 Antenna

103 Antenna changeover device

106 DFT circuit

107-110 Differentially coherent detection machine

111-118 Discrimination devices

120 - 123 Level detector

128, 129 Memory

201-204 Subtractor

301 Integrator

302 Switch

303, 304 Memory

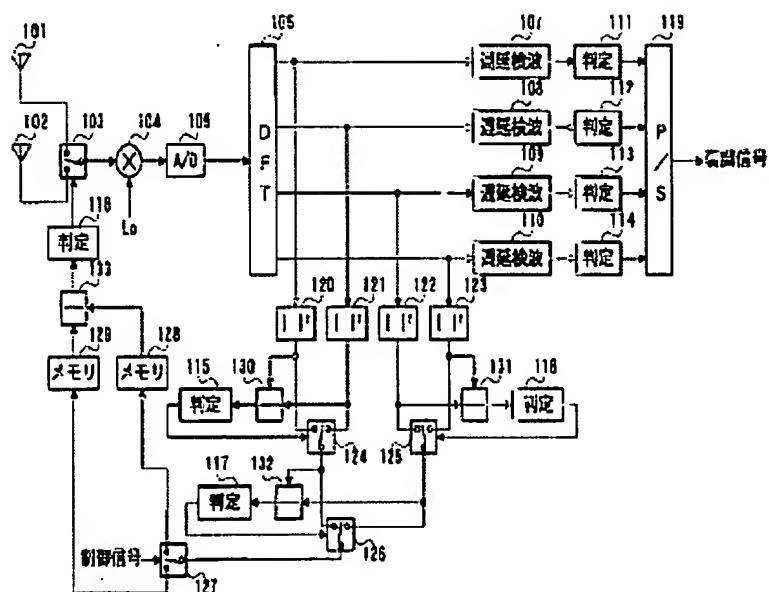
305 Subtractor

306 Discrimination devices

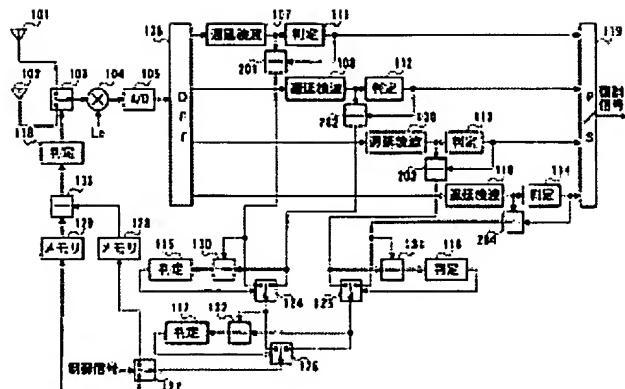
401-404 Filter

501-503 Thinning circuit
 601-604 Integrator
 801, 802 Absolute value detector
 807 2 bit-shift machine
 808 3 bit-shift machine
 901, 902 Absolute value detector
 904 Quadrant discrimination devices
 905 Converter

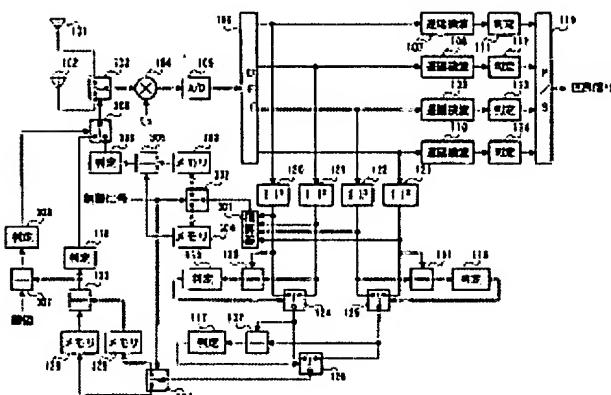
Drawing 1



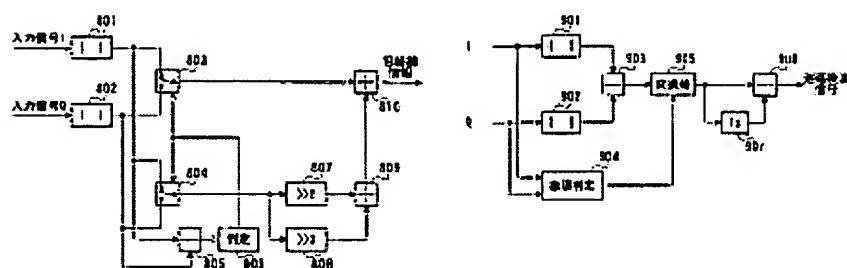
Drawing 2



Drawing 3

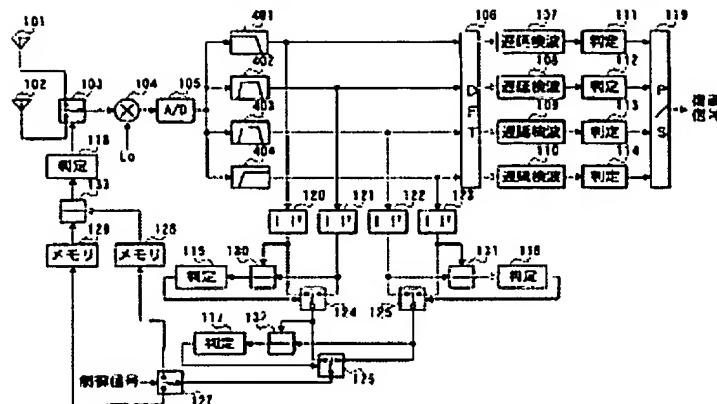


Drawing 8



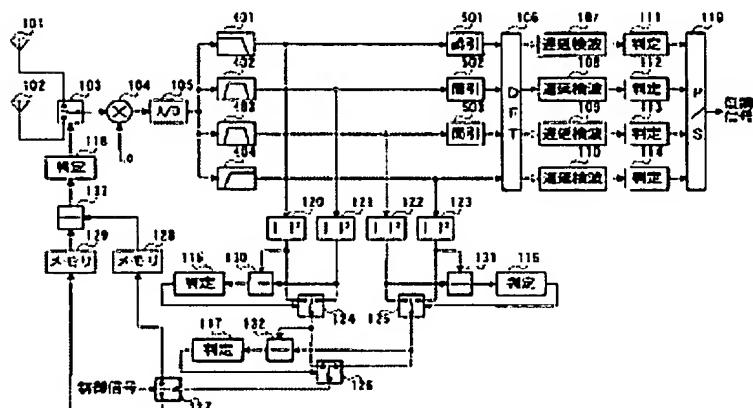
Drawing 9

Drawing 4

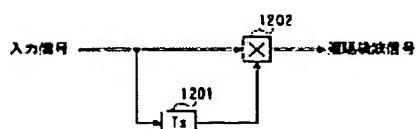


Drawing 3

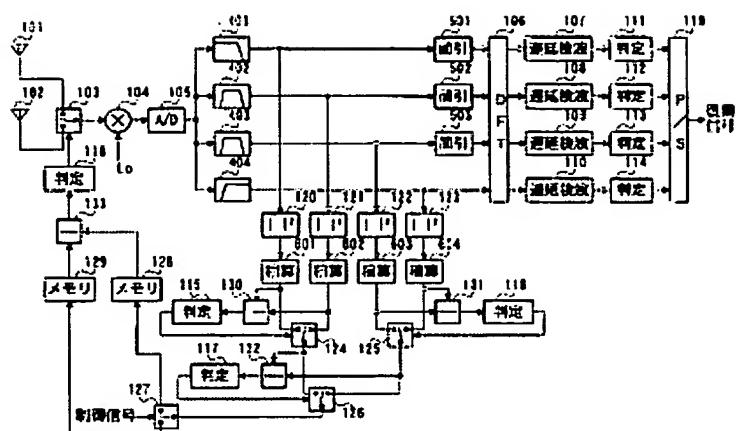
〔圖5〕



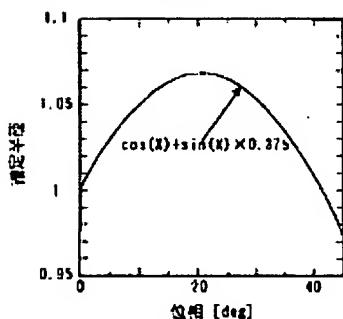
Drawing 12



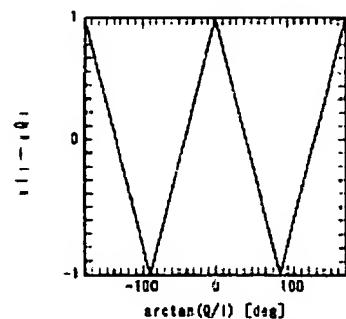
Drawing 6



Drawing 7



Drawing 10



Drawing 11

